

INSIDE :

- richard neville,
- learning exchange,
- clit power,
- heat and more.

INTERVENTION & INTRUSION

CASE 1

The Communist Party of Australia, in its newspaper Tribune last week claimed that "ASIO and State police special branch political Squads" had been widely engaged in electronic surveillance operations in Australia.

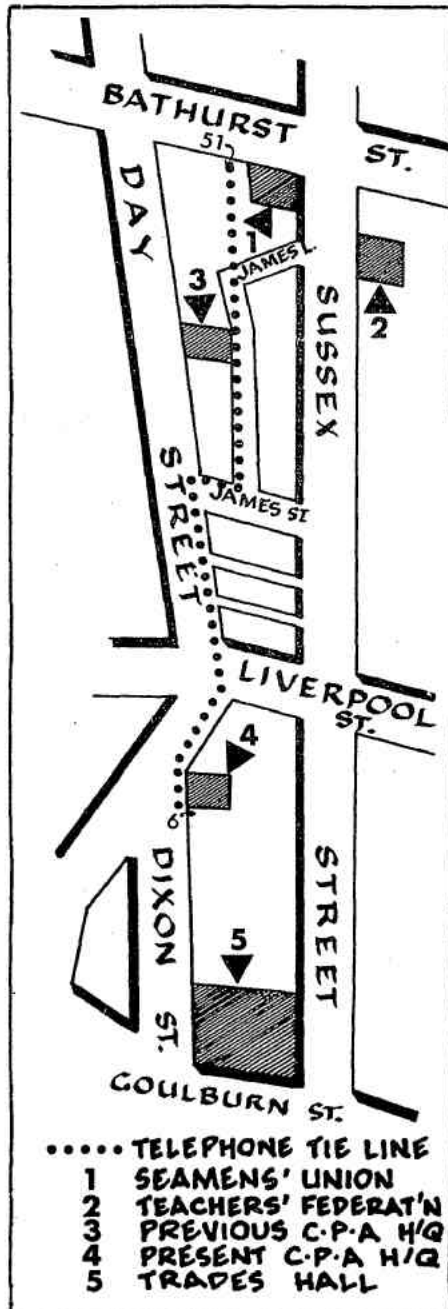
According to both the Director of Post and Telegraphs and officials of the Postal Telecommunications Technicians Association facilities to tap any telephone line are built into all telephone exchange systems, though the Government's authorisation to tap phones is limited to "security questions, matters of espionage, sabotage". The Government is quick to admit that it does tap a number of telephones. A few weeks ago Senator Murphy claimed, "No one worries about the 20 currently authorised phone tapping". The "main problem" he stressed was unauthorised tapings.

This may in some senses be true. It is certainly true with regard to activities like industrial espionage, where the illegal tap offends in a financial manner. The evidence uncovered by the C.P.A. however suggests that the Government indulges in a lot more political eavesdropping than it is presently admitting to. It also suggests that the State, not any other could be the "main problem" in the field of electronic surveillance.

What the C.P.A. discovered in an underground duct just outside their premises in Dixon Street Sydney was an elaborate wiring installation linking the C.P.A. premises with another building a few blocks away in Bathurst St. The wiring went to the Bathurst St. site via another building. This building in Day St. was the premises of the C.P.A. up until late 1971.

The equipment was installed, Tribune says in Dixon St. in March and April 1972.

It claims "ASIO apparently secured P.M.G. collaboration in establishing a permanent sound bugging system to supplement the normal phone tapping". This means that the P.M.G. was an active participant in this act of "political eavesdropping". An activity way beyond its charter. This sort of surveillance action is not provided for under the Commonwealth telephonic communications Act. Its use thus cannot be checked nor countered by the private citizen. We are never going to know who is listening to us.



CASE 2

Cambodia's Crumbling Economy
Before Cambodia became embroiled in the Indochina war it was capable of exporting \$90 million worth of goods per year.

Until 1969, in fact, Cambodia was a significant exporter of rice. Now because of the dislocation caused by the war

the country is a big net importer of its staple food. Much of this is being supplied by the US. Half of the US-supplied rice is being brought from Thailand.

As in most of the puppet economies in the area, there is massive inflation, and the prices of most products have risen. US sources estimate that prices increased in Cambodia by at least 50 per cent last year and by a similar amount in the first four months of this year.

One reason for this is the policies of the Lon Nol Government. Last year there was a 50 per cent increase in the money supply as the Central Bank issued numerous treasury bills to cover the huge government expenditure. Lon Nol's regime could only muster less than half the money for its 1972 budget - the US provided the rest. More than 70 per cent of total expenditure was on "defence."

America has given Cambodia a total of \$226.85 million since it resumed aid in 1971. This massive influx of "aid" has served to create the kind of distortions in the economy which are so familiar in Vietnam.

The Cambodian Riel has been basically a worthless currency since the Lon Nol regime took over. The US welded together a counter-revolutionary alliance consisting of itself, the UK, France, Australia, Japan, Taiwan and South Korea to provide the hard currency to back up such worthless paper money as the Riel.

With the influx of foreign funds there is an influx of consumer goods which wreck local producers. This then produces foreign economic dependence and control over the local economy passes out of the country.

The Lon Nol Government has made feeble attempts to stop this. One of the main sources of the regime's revenue is however from import duties. Such is the vicious circle of imperialism.

Consequently, Phnom Penh resembles Saigon with its shops and stalls jammed with unnecessary goods which one would never expect to find in a besieged capital.

As in Vietnam the rural economy has also been ravaged. People have been forced off the land by the war into the cities where there is no work. This is part of the less visible misery caused by the imperialist war in Cambodia.

CASE 3

How Pettiness and Bureaucracy Conspire to Wreck Our Education or Out of the Philosophical frying pan:

University education should mean something like: the personal development of an individual's understanding under the flexible and benevolent guidance of others, with the student's choice of what he will study, how and with whom, free, personal and unhindered. Therefore, it is essential for vital higher learning, that the institution be free from restrictions like the concern with material profit (direct or indirect), bureaucracy, individual power-seeking, and impersonal rigidifying. These things amount to dictatorship of methods and ideas.

The above is idealistic and far, too far, from the present case. This is well demonstrated by an affair in the Dept. of Philosophy at the moment.

The bare facts are as follows: Ms. Bobbie Gledhill, after 4½ years as Tutor and Senior-Tutor in the department, is to be sacked at the end of this year. The decision is in the hands of the professor, legally speaking uncommitted at the moment, but he evidently prefers a replacement with a PhD or similar, even if with no experience in the ANU teaching situation. Because of decrease in the

Philosophy staff-student ratio (one wonders why?) one senior tutorship must be abolished; by the department's advertising for a replacement in Liz Reid's tutorship, it has become clear that, if as is more than likely a replacement is found, Ms. Gledhill's job is to go.

Certain important issues emerge. Basically this is yet another case of the students' interest being ignored. Ms. Gledhill has an outstanding teaching record: in terms of class-popularity and class-attendance, good results, carry-over of students from one year to the next, she rates high. The reason for her success and popularity is that her teaching is committed and does not stop when the hour runs out. And more important still, her teaching is vital and instrumental in breaking down the restrictively formal tutor-student set-up. A teacher who really does teach is of the highest value in a university, where too often the teaching is just an excuse for personal research, a salary or an ego-trip. Last year's Report on Teacher Evaluation stressed the need for teachers like Ms Gledhill, but in the face of this, the Dept. of Philosophy looks like preferring a qualified though perhaps inexperienced replacement - pandering to the PhD factory?

From the students' point of view it is highly desirable that tutors, the people who have maximum contact with the students, continue over a number of years, once proven. The involvement, interaction and development that inevitably result is the mainspring of education and help foster the spirit of the university as a community, not just a group of isolated individuals.

From the staff point of view, Ms Gledhill's case is a test case for the question of tutors' tenure. Perhaps this is most forcefully seen as a human problem. If most other workers get compensation and concern for their welfare shown, is it right that a teacher who may have given up 10 years to a subject (as Ms Gledhill has), can be thrown out on his/her ear without any way of recourse? And all this through the bureaucracy that enables a professor to wield absolute power.

The Department of Philosophy should be the stronghold of free-thinking, unfettered by petty obsessions. It is a shame that it is there that this case of Ms. Gledhill is occurring. As a protest against the conspiracy and silence of bureaucratic dictatorship and the misdirected aims of many parts of this university, it is important that her job be continued.

N. Jose.

Professor Herbst, a comment from you? (ed.)



No journalist should be forced to write against his conscience.

AND WORONI MAY NOT CONTAIN ALL THAT YOU WANT IT TO. WORONI INVITES CONTRIBUTIONS FROM ALL STUDENTS.

BRIEFS..

At last — the Australian Government has recognised the importance of your student newspaper *Woroni*. Each week a *Woroni* reporter is to be admitted to P.M. Whitlams press conference. He may also hang around the press gallery i.e. lean against walls, use the toilets, and in other ways feel a part of the place.

He may not of course ask questions at press conferences or breathe too loudly. After all the student press have never been honest or responsible, and students really don't have much interest in political matters.

A matter being discussed by the Political Science department is that of students smoking in tutorials. Should they or shouldn't they? Should there be non-smokers tutorials and smokers tutorials, or smokers to the rear non smokers to the front?

The point about smokers in tutorials brings up another more important matter about tutorials. Obviously the present system needs revamping, so should we think about having talking and non-talking tutorials. Students should be able to choose which one they may want to be in. In the non-talking tutorials, everyone could sit around shuffling their feet and looking at the walls. In the talking tutorials, everyone could be in there together, bashing each other with verbs, throwing adjectives below the belt, conclusions to the jaw and all in all dazzling each other with knowledge. The adoption of such a scheme could mean that staff would never be needed again.

An interim Students' Representative Council has been appointed. It will act until its final death in July, when a committee system operating out of the Students' Association will take control. It elected a number of office bearers. They are:

- Vice-President — Shane Maloney,
- Secretary — Michael Cosgrove,
- Treasurer — Craig Clayton,
- Education Officer — Bruce McClintock,
- Director of Clubs and Societies — Alan Murray-Jones,
- A.U.S. Secretary — Michael Dunn,
- Director of Student Publications — A. McCredie.

Woroni is interested in comments on the Radio Station. Are students satisfied by it? What are its short comings? Is it being listened to?

For those of you who don't read *Nation Review*, we quote from an article entitled "Phillipe V. the Rescue Squad". The article was about Phillipe Petite, the French high wire artist who recently walked between two Sydney Harbour Bridge pylons on a tight rope.

"...a member of the famed police rescue squad undid a stay rope. This slackened the carefully prepared five ton tension of the main cable causing Phillipe to sway in the wind.

"Don't do that" said one of the several co-conspirators.... "He'll fall off".

"I don't care if he does", replied the busy rescuer..... "If he's stupid enough to get himself up there I don't care if he dies".

So much for State responsibility.



the war goes on!

"...war involves very small numbers of people, mostly highly trained specialists. The fighting.. takes place on the vague frontiers whose whereabouts the average man can only guess at..."

George Orwell, 1984

The Indochina war has been automated.

As this is written, hundreds of the most sophisticated machines of war in history are hovering over the bamboo villages of Indochina, waging a new kind of mechanized warfare even as US ground troops are being withdrawn. Since Mr. Nixon became President, we have dropped 2,700,000 tons of bombs on Indochina — more than was dropped on two continents during World War II and the Korean War combined.

W. Haseltine *The New Republic* 16/10/71

Everyone knows there has been a ceasefire in Vietnam since that was written. The ceasefire has been successful, the war has been forgotten by most, and our boys are home in both Australia and the U.S.

"A ceasefire did not come to Vietnam on January 28, 1973. Nor has one come since. More people have been killed since the signing of the "Agreement to End the War and Restore the Peace in Vietnam" than in the same 2-month period in 1972, when no one pretended the war was over. As of March 28, 18,000 Vietnamese had been reported killed and 15,000 wounded in eight weeks of "ceasefire"."

Narmic

Why, why, why, why, why, why?

War is not, as is widely assumed, primarily an instrument of policy utilized by nations to extend or defend their expressed political values or their economic interests. On the contrary, it is itself the principal basis of organization on which all modern societies are constructed. The common proximate cause of war is the apparent interference of one nation with the aspirations of another. But at the root of all ostensible differences of national interest lie the dynamic requirements of the war system itself for periodic armed conflict. Readiness for war characterizes contemporary social systems more broadly than their economic and political structures, which it subsumes.

The Indochina was a product of the U.S. military industrial complex, not vice versa.

The war effort has been maintained against huge domestic pressures.

It would be possible to read the progress of the Indochina war in the stock exchange, contract by contract.

The Indochina war has been out of the news.

"Repression Must Be Secret" — Jerry Rubin, *We are Everywhere*, 1971.

"With the expulsion of *Newsweek's* Ron Moreau on April 1st, there is now no American correspondent in South Vietnam who is fluent in Vietnamese. The US press is at the mercy of Saigon interpreters and guides.

Almost immediately following the ceasefire repression began as correspondents attempted to get into the field to film alleged violations, and to cover the arrival of Communist truce teams. In early February, it was announced that the same policies applying to South

Vietnamese domestic press would begin applying to foreign press: any newsman taking part in "un-Vietnamese" activities would not be allowed to enter South Vietnam and those already in would be expelled. "Un-Vietnamese activities" were defined as "those activities which undermine the security of Vietnam with false and inaccurate reports." In covering post-ceasefire action, CBS and NBC News were physically stopped by Saigon troops and police, and five NBC reporters and cameramen were threatened with a weapon"

— Narmic

Dave Sod.

ITT's Nazi Tie-up

According to the latest edition of *Tribune*, "International Telephone and Telegraph (ITT), the multinational corporation best known for its intervention in Chilean elections, was a major supporter of nazi war industry during World War II." It claims ITT's cooperation with Hitler began in 1933, when Sosthenes Behn, the founder of ITT, first visited the nazi leader.

ITT's German subsidiaries were named Lorenz and Standard Elektrizitäts-Gesellschaft (SEG). In 1938, Lorenz acquired a 28 per cent interest in Focke-Wulf, the corporation that manufactured German warplanes.

At the same time as it was supplying Hitler with essential materials, ITT was manufacturing war material for the US military. In 1942, it invented a direction-finder designed to protect US convoys being bombed by ITT-built Focke-Wulf planes. Behn was even given a medal by the US army for his contribution to the "war effort".

In 1967, ITT — presenting itself as a "victim" of the war — actually managed to obtain \$27 million in compensation from the American Government for war damage to its factories in Germany, including \$5 million damage to Focke-Wulf plants.

Colonel back at Con Son

South Vietnam has quietly reappointed Colonel Nguyen Van Ve as director of the notorious "tiger cage" prison on Con Son island, according to a statement recently issued by Amnesty International. A spokesman said the organisation was "appalled at the news."

Colonel Ve was director of the prison in 1970 when two American congressmen first uncovered the cramped under-floor cages used to house political prisoners, many of whom were permanently crippled by the ordeal. He was accused of having tried to prevent the congressmen from seeing the cages and was relieved of his post shortly afterwards.

Amnesty said its own sources had just sent confirmation of rumors that Colonel Ve had been shifted back into command of Con Son during a major reorganisation of the administration of South Vietnam's biggest prisons.

Amnesty also released the text of a cable sent by Mr. Sean MacBride, S.C., chairman of its International Executive Committee, to Dr. Henry Kissinger and Mr. Le Duc Tho, who were due to begin talks in Paris.

The cable urged that "decisive action should be taken now to ensure the protection and release" of the 100,000 civilians who Amnesty estimates are detained throughout South Vietnam. It also urged them to consider making provisions similar to those contained in the Draft Protocol which Amnesty International submitted to all the parties to the conflict last November and which covers the release, rehabilitation and resettlement of all non-criminal civilian detainees in Indochina.

Back to the subject of Nimbin ... Apparently the famed special Riot Squad, the 21st arrived at, Nimbin in a large truck disguised as a "Wild Woodbine" cigarette delivery van. Inside the van was tear gas tear gas guns, rifles, rubber bullets, the whole works. All for them peace-lovin hippies.

La Trobe university is having troubles again. The SRC there has found it necessary to call in the Fraud Squad to investigate alleged missappropriation of student funds.

The Economics Faculty education committee came up with a compromise solution to the term/semester battle. It suggested this calendar

1st Semester	2nd Semester
7 or 8	3 6 or 5
3 6 or 5	3 7 or 8
Holidays	
3 6 or 5	3 6 or 5

Apparently an Australian Croatian newspaper "Osuit" has proposed that a monument be constructed to Senator Ivor Greenwood. "Osuit" also claims the present Attorney General Murphy's real name is not Murphy but ... Cohen!

The Democratic Labour Party is alive and well at the ANU, or so think some of its friends. A large envelope addressed to the Democratic Labour Party Club was recently found. Inside were the last three issues of "Vietnam News", a propaganda paper issued by the "Embassy of the Republic of Vietnam (South)". The papers say a lot about communist violations of the ceasefire, but little about the obstructionist tactics adopted by Thieu that continually delay peace. Nor do they mention the 400,000 prisoners of war presently held in deplorable conditions by the South.

In 1948 University of California classmates of Watergate figure John Ehrlichman said in a booklet "Pulling wires behind the scenes has kept John Ehrlichman out of the limelight, but he was a potent political figure anyway".

EDITORIAL

Despite the fact that the semester survey went out in the last week of term, at least 27% of first year students and 38% of latter year students responded, which is better response than for any previous Student Association elections or surveys.

In answer to the question about which calendar is preferred, of latter year students about 66% said Calendar A, 10% had no preference, didn't know or didn't answer, 24% said calendar B. Amongst latter year students about 60% prefer full year units, about 8% term units and 30% semester units.

An analysis of comments reveals that people are most adamant that semester units particularly combined with a semester calendar will involve an increase in workload, exams and stress and particularly prevent students from thinking for themselves and doing what they wanted in a unit. The phrase "degree factory" aptly describes what many felt would be the university under a semester calendar/semester unit system.

Last year a committee of students and staff recommended to the Board a compromise calendar subject to consideration of workloads and assessment procedures. A similar proposal has been supported by the Economics Education Committee.

Woroni (1) feels that the university has no choice but to forget now the Semester Calendar since this survey has shown the firm and consistent opposition by students to the proposal.

(2) that these departments teaching semester units should seriously consider abandoning this in face of student opposition.

(3) that no new semesterization of units should take place without very careful consideration.

(4) that assessment procedures and workloads must be looked at closely.

(5) that exams should NOT be compulsory.

(6) that if the number of semester exams is not rapidly and drastically reduced as it should be, serious consideration be given to a compromised calendar: a 3 term calendar with a longer second term with a three week break in the middle of it.

Semesters The Clit Bit!

The returns of the Semester Questionnaire have brought forth some very interesting information. Besides the fact that it is clearly obvious the majority of ANU students do not want to see the calendar altered (this is enlarged in the editorial on page 2) some of the comments made in the final section of the questionnaire, have been, to say the least, very eye-opening.

A couple of students threatened suicide if semesters were introduced; said one, "For Gods sake, you have my life on your conscience if you choose calendar B (the semester calendar), 13 straight weeks of stress. Please, please have calendar A."

Others threaten the wrath of the heavens. "To hell with Gibb and his bloody pseudo-beauracraic bogus, may they sink into eternal purging and thence to damned oblivion."

One gentleman put his complaints into more of an academic approach.

"Please read these comments. The study of law has been conducted on an annual basis in English-speaking universities for nearly seven centuries. Recently the economists came on the scene, their disciples robustly asserting that the whole of mans activities are centred on money and not around the seasons.

One of the first attacks by the economists on the seasonal/annual ordering of things came with the introduction of the financial year. The financial year, in the form of the semester system is now to come to ANU by the pressure of the Faculty of Economics. There is no reason why that Faculty cannot have its own system but please leave the rest of the university alone.

In the Faculty of Law only 4 of our 30 units are adaptable to the semester system: Legal Method, Civil Liberties, Commercial Law and Succession. It has been expedient for them to opt to the full year system rather than have the other 26 go semester".

He then loosens up a bit, and continues,

"The seasonal ordering is important: In the first term we start with enthusiasm, in second term the winter sets in and we academically hibernate while socially we flourish (ball season etc.) and in third term we thaw out academically and approach the exams. Under this semester crap we are thrown from exam room to exam room and from continuous assessment to continuous assessment. The result is that we learn our disciplines but we can't discipline our learning".

On Clits and Orgasms

When I wrote an article on big pricks in the Women's Issue of Woroni, I expected it to outrage some people bore others and amuse most. In general this is what happened, but a few comments were so unexpected that I was prompted to write this article about orgasms and the clitoris.

It seems that many men still believe in the Freudian myth, the "vaginal orgasm"! Don't misunderstand me, I'm not saying that a woman can't have an orgasm when her cunt is being stimulated by a prick or finger. This is certainly one way of having an orgasm. But this orgasm is no different, anatomically, to that experienced when the clitoris, nipple, or any other erogenous zone is stimulated. The clitoris is, directly or indirectly, the key, the centre of all orgasms. A prick stimulates both the clitoris from within and the super-sensitive vaginal mouth. (The cunt is relatively insensitive.) It is common for women to have orgasms by rubbing their nipples, but no-one ever talks about a "boob orgasm." Yet an orgasm involving the cunt is set apart as something special, distinct and better than a "clitoral orgasm." This distinction tries to confine female sexuality to the narrow limits set by Freud.

Freud, a hung-up male, living in a social atmosphere of anti-feminism, decided that a woman was "psychosexually immature" if she didn't transfer her sexual attention from her clitoris to her vagina. She had to experience "vaginal orgasms" rather than "clitoral" ones before she could be considered a true woman, feminine and normal. His evidence, or non-evidence, for these conclusions was based on fucked-up relationships with his wife and mistresses, the hangups of his female psychiatric patients and his own prejudices against women as being mutilated males. Yet his hypotheses have been accepted as scientific fact and developed by neo-Freudians and popular mythology.

The "vaginal orgasm" became proof of sexual experience and femininity, it became the sexual goal imposed upon women. Thousands of women had clitoridectomies, (i.e. had their clits sliced off) to help them achieve this goal. Of course none of them ever had an erotic feeling again. Frigidity was defined as the inability to achieve orgasm with a prick masturbating inside the cunt, rather than the inability to achieve orgasm at all. Even feminists accepted vaginal orgasms as the only normal and real satisfaction (e.g. Simone

de Beauvoir).

It wasn't until the 1960's that female sexuality was clinically and scientifically examined, disproving once and for all the myth of the "vaginal orgasm". Masters and Johnson, publishing their findings in 1966, concluded that:

(1) The dichotomy of vaginal and clitoral orgasms is entirely false. Anatomically, all orgasms are centred in the clitoris, whether they result from direct manual pressure applied to the clitoris, indirect pressure resulting from the thrusting of penis during intercourse, or generalised sexual stimulation of other erogenous zones like the breasts.

(2) That women are naturally multi-orgasmic; that is if a woman is immediately stimulated following orgasm, she is likely to experience several orgasms in rapid succession. This is not an exceptional occurrence, but one of which most women are capable.

(3) That while women's orgasms do not vary in kind, they vary in intensity. The most intense orgasms experienced by the research subjects were by masturbatory manual stimulation, followed in intensity by manual stimulation by the partner; the least intense orgasms were experienced during intercourse.

(4) That there is an infinite variety in female response as regards intensity and duration of orgasms.

Thus, clinically, the "vaginal orgasm" is in no way better, more mature and so on than any other. I do not intend to go the opposite extreme and say that, according to these findings, it is better to masturbate. What I do say is that women will each individually, establish their own preferences, their own sexuality. There are many reasons why a woman may find orgasm during prick-in-cunt fucking better than, say, oral fucking or masturbation. The emotional, the psychological factors, the awareness of mutual enjoyment etc. etc., are at least as important as Masters and Johnson's "intensity and duration" of orgasm. Germaine Greer, for instance, said she prefers an orgasm with a full cunt to one with an empty cunt.



But for women who prefer "vaginal orgasms" there are just as many who prefer "oral orgasms, anal orgasms" and the old favourite, "clitoral orgasms". It is the woman who decides her preference, or that she has no preference, or that her preference changes with each new partner. No-one can decide the rules, least of all men. There is no set goal, not the "vaginal orgasm" nor the "multi-orgasm" nor the "simultaneous orgasm."

So, all you men who were upset by my first article, forget about women needing pricks. Some prefer pricks in getting satisfaction, others don't. Forget all your fantasies about lesbians using dildos or nine inch vibrators, fingers and mouths are much, much better. Forget your carefully learned tricks to prevent "premature ejaculation" unless you're sure the woman you're fucking prefers "vaginal orgasms." (She may like you to come first and then bring her to orgasm another way). Ask!!

The second result of the Big Prick article was that it became obvious many men, even those supposed to be "experienced", knew little about the clitoris or where it is. At first my sisters and I were shocked, especially as we realised that many women must never assert their own sexuality. We then realised that such ignorance is predictable. The clitoris is never mentioned in sex education in schools or in the home. It is never shown in diagrams of female anatomy. Popular literature ignores it and even the pseudo-

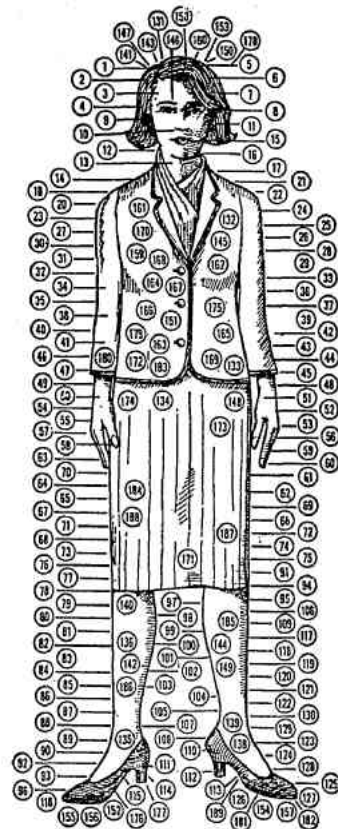


PLATE II
Erroneous Zones of the Female Partner

progressive "Little Red School Book" virtually ignores it. It calls the male sexual organ the prick and the female sexual organ the "fanny or cunt". "Fucking" is described as prick-in-cunt intercourse (other methods are substitutes for "fucking"). The clitoris is just what a girl masturbates with, a "miniture prick". Thus even the "Little Red School Book" has advanced little from Freud's conception of normality (he talked about the "prick substitute".)

Yet the clit is the most sensitive, and the most explosive, part of the female body. It is so sensitive it is unusual to masturbate it directly. Most women seem to prefer the area immediately surrounding it. On average the clitoris has seven times more nerve endings than the average prick. Think about that! The clit is capable of producing orgasm after orgasm, with apparently no limit! One marathon masturbation by a Canberra sister, totalled one hundred orgasms in one go. Another sister achieved twenty-five before she fell asleep.

Have you ever heard of clit-envy?

Sue Pidgeon.

P.S. For all you men that came and asked me after the last article, the clitoris is not in the cunt. It is between the vaginal lips, near the top of the pubic triangle. It is often more than an inch away from the mouth of the cunt. It usually cannot be seen unless it is stimulated, in which case it goes hard. If that rather poor description doesn't help, ask the next girl you fuck to show you.

(Much of the information contained in this article, especially on Freud, is from Betty and Theodore Rosak's "Masculine/Feminine".)

Female Generalia

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <i>The pomerantz</i> | <i>The giselle</i> |
| <i>The benjies and the brittles</i> | <i>The frappé</i> |
| <i>The pomander tubes</i> | <i>The spatula (or Nostril of Aphrodite)</i> |
| <i>The frunella</i> | <i>The hyphen</i> |
| <i>The plethora</i> | <i>The avus mallorca</i> |
| <i>(or cameo)</i> | <i>The haven</i> |
| <i>The avus</i> | <i>The ava (or Isle of Melnick)</i> |
| <i>The okris</i> | <i>The portis</i> |
| <i>The splendina</i> | <i>The blondelle</i> |
| <i>The cortio</i> | |
| <i>The labella</i> | |

THE LEARNING EXCHANGE IS NOT JUST A NAME FOR A NEWSPAPER.

The Concept of the Learning Exchange.

Any community contains a great variety of skills - practical and theoretical. Every person within that community probably possesses at least one of these skills. Few people have enough skills to enable them to live without drawing on the skills of others. Australian communities at present do little to aid the spreading of these skills.

Formal schooling is limited and rigid. You can learn about History or physics; Technical schools teach metal and wood working etc; other institutions teach law, music, deportment. Problems arise from the fact that formal schooling does not necessarily teach these things at a time and place most useful to the learner. When people are taught skills or concepts in a purely intellectual framework, never having to use them they often forget them - finding at some later date when they need them that they have to relearn. Formal institutions also limit the range of subjects within which one may learn - few people could study medicine, roman history, and pottery simultaneously if they wanted to. Further, you may only want to learn enough of a particular subject to enable the execution of a specific task or project, and a year of formal schooling may be too detailed and time consuming for your requirements. Other dubious aspects of formal schooling include; the inducement of a feeling that learning is something done only in an institution designed for that purpose, rather than seeing it as the continuing life-long process it is; the reinforcement of authority positions based on knowledge - the teacher knows more therefore you should listen, he should speak, and you are not really in a position to question him. This promotes what Illich sees as the dangerous prevalence of our society to rest our faith upon the judgement of experts rather than daring or even thinking to use our own - thus we remain divorced from the decision-making process. Learning exchanges are directed partly at helping us think and act upon our own initiative.

For the above reasons, learning exchanges are becoming established. They aim to spread knowledge in the community so that people who need skills may learn from those who have them. It is a two-way process, one may be both a teacher and/or a pupil - but there are no formal definitions of these areas. You learn what you want to learn when, where and how you want to learn it, depending on the resources available. Essentially then, a Learning Exchange is a contact place - a catalyst for teachers and learners to co-operate with and learn from each other.

Melbourne
"The Learning Exchange is a non-profit organisation established to facilitate group and individual activities of an exploratory and an educational nature. It was initiated in June, 1972, evolving from informal meetings of people interested in developing ways of better

utilising existing community resources - expertise, materials, and physical locations - for the pursuit of constructive interests. In its initial stages, the learning exchange is being structured as an information centre through which people can make contact with the resources necessary to pursue their particular interests." (from the Learning Exchange leaflet)

The exchange is partly a produce of de-institutionalizing concepts of the kind advocated by Illich (institutions are alienating and de-humanizing. Personal interaction and co-operation are necessary for people and society to be healthy) It is not however anti-institutional, as it seeks to co-operate as far as possible with schools and other structures concerned with knowledge transmission. It seeks to provide teachers and students with extra resources for learning rather than oppositional ones.

The Melbourne exchange is at 1078 High St Armadale in the same building as the "Lexicon Firm", an educational resources shop. There are three people working full time and a few casual helpers. It was originally intended to be open 24 hours a day but the work load was too great for the small number of people involved.

A phone and mail enquiry service has been set up to help people contact resources. When Mr X phones and asks about sitar lessons for his three year old daughter, the message is taken and Mr X is told to ring back 24 hours later. The files are then checked for any record of teachers, books, films and courses available for the sitar. When Mr X phones back he will be told what teachers are available; when they are available; what standard is taught; where they live and what they charge, if anything. If he is interested in any other information he will be told what books, films etc are available.

Obviously such a set up involves a pretty complex organization. A card index system, arranged by order of skills and containing resources available for each skill is kept. This and other purely organizational matters occupy a large proportion of the time and effort spent in making the learning exchange work. It is the most discouraging aspect of the operations, especially for prospective helpers.

Newspaper

This is intended as a forum for the exchange of information and experience, and a vehicle for exploring enquiries. Contributions are welcome from any individuals or groups. At present it is a monthly publication including news of learning exchange activities, lists of people who want to learn or teach and whose wishes the phone and mail enquiry service has not been able to satisfy. It also includes articles on education; formal and alternative, the ecology, technology, games, food, transport, housing, the media etc. In fact anything that has interested anyone enough to write about it.

The first problem encountered by any newspaper relying upon unpaid writers is to get enough copy to fill the paper. This has so far been met with successfully in Melbourne where there are enough interested people.

Once the paper has been typed and laid out - another long and tedious operation, it has to be printed and distributed. Distribution is one of the greatest problems involved with the learning exchange newspaper. Because of limited (almost non-existent) finance, the paper costs the buyer 15c. A few milk-bars sell the paper, but the rest of the distribution, other than that sent by mail to subscribers, must be mainly effected by word of mouth. This can only be achieved with an enormous amount of dedicated voluntary assistance. The Melbourne Learning Exchange considers the work of putting together a paper and selling it, a worthwhile effort, not because of any financial advantage (none), but because a large number of people have come to know about the Exchange from the paper.

Browsing Room.

At the back of the shop in High street, there is a limited collection of printed material in the general areas of education, community development, technology and environment. There is also a computer terminal which can be used for self-education on a cost basis, or for other projects. The browsing room is not intended as a reading library: it does not purport to have a large collection of materials, but is rather seen as a place where people can get together and discuss their interests.

Library

This is projected as a collection of audio and video tapes, films, and printed material. It is aimed at being a collection of catalogues and directories to provide information on the whereabouts of resources, rather than on the nature of the resources themselves - thus retaining the concept of learning exchange, rather than learning centre.

Problems

As with all voluntary, non-profit organizations, the essential problem at the learning exchange is money. The shop has been helpful here in providing sufficient for rent. It is also use-

ful as a further bridge between the exchange and the community, as it tends to attract more people into the building. Lack of voluntary help can also cause difficulties.

One important difficulty in setting up the exchange was that of covering all the areas people wanted information on. When you have limited information you sometimes have to turn people away. This can only be overcome with time, as with the further problems of becoming known - an essential pre-condition for being used.

Exchanges and Communities

If a learning exchange is to succeed it must have a community that recognises its usefulness and exploits its possibilities. In a situation like Melbourne, such a community must be painstakingly cultivated and developed. The potential breadth of operation for an exchange at the centre of a conscious community was to some extent demonstrated at Nimbin. There, the learning exchange was almost snowed under, until the building became the exchange, with people simply pinning notices on it with details of what they wanted, rather than going through the people operating it. The exchange also became an important point for distributing information on spare accommodation, employment, group farming ventures and so on. At the moment people are trying to organize and co-ordinate it to become a permanent facet of any community that stays on at Nimbin. Such a development, if successful could demonstrate just how potent a force a Learning Exchange could be in a community aware of its possibilities.

Canberra

Plans are being circulated to establish a learning exchange in Canberra.

- It should be off campus; initially an office in Civic; could hopefully be obtained with the help of the dept. of the Capital Territory. Later perhaps other branches could be established in outer areas.

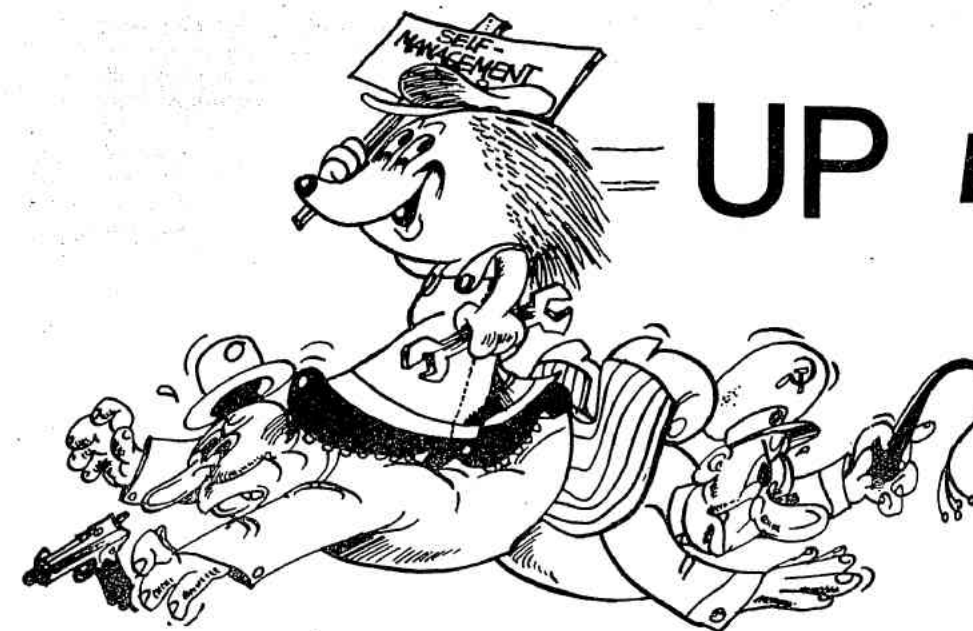
- It should at no point be restricted to students, either as teachers, pupils or organizers, as an important function of the exchange is to mobilize non-institutional knowledge and skills. However, help from students would still be essential and could be crucial to the success of such an organization, as they have more flexible hours than many members of the community.

- People interested in developing a learning exchange could contact Steve Jones c/- ANU Union.

Diane Johnson
Bill Salter
Jamie Griffin
Steve Jones

RESEARCH

Availability form
Anyone who knows anything well enough to pass it on can fill one in. It asks for information like whether you can travel. How much experience have you had. Do you charge? Can people phone you? etc etc.
It guarantees that you are contacted just as often or as infrequently as you wish.



UP AGAINST THE WALLS

On Tuesday June 12, in the old Canberra High School, a public meeting to discuss the formation of a School Without Walls in the ACT was held. It was organised by the ACT branch of the World Education Fellowship. They see the school as being part of the Education Authority, so that it will be free to students. The following is the text of a letter written by Professor Melvin Lang, a visiting principal lecturer at the College of Advanced Education.

"As an outcome of several sessions in Alternatives in Education, in which we had people such as Gerry Tickell of Swinburne School, Robin McConnell of AME and myself, an interest group for a School Without Walls was formed. My description included:

- * Lack of attention to personal problems.
- * Bright kids who are turned off by the present curriculum.
- * Those who want to work and go to school at the same time.
- * Those whose imagination is a threat to some schools.
- * Those who have different cultural backgrounds.
- * Those whose social maturity is beyond the level of maturity required in their present school.
- * Those whose social conscience and sense of social action is at odds with the primarily vicarious curriculum of their school.
- * Those who don't feel that they count as a person in their school.
- * Those who are unclear about their values and purposes in life and are not getting much help in getting them clarified, and
- * For a variety of other reasons that you can probably imagine.

The school would be a part of the community and the community would be the curriculum of the school. Government agencies, business groups, industrial concerns, service bureaus, museums, etc would serve as an integral part of the curriculum. I don't see this school costing any more than the normal amount spent in the ACT per pupil per year. A conservative estimate on the per pupil expenditure including capital and operating costs, is estimated at \$600. If the School Without Walls had 200 students, we would ask for \$120,000 per annum to operate the school, which is no more than they would have to pay if these students were in normal schools. The big difference would be in the way we would allocate the money. Innovations might include such things as:

- * a science trailer that could be towed to the site where children are working.
- * a classroom bus
- * rental of indoor space that would be used minimally.
- * stipends for students and teaching assistants from the community.
- * a much lower teacher-student ratio.
- * fees needed for students to maintain membership in civic, recreational, industrial or governmental organisations that are serving as part of the curriculum.
- * field trips outside of local transportation areas.
- * equipment such as cameras, film, videotape, athletic supplies, tea ching and simulation games in each of the academic areas.
- * publication of newspapers, magazines etc.
- * aptitude and diagnostic tests etc.

The school would be open to all boys and girls of current secondary age in the ACT who volunteer for it, whether they are currently enrolled in a school or have dropped out of school and wish to continue their education. The School Without Walls would not have to have an upper age limit, and any adults who wished to continue their education, or study for their certificates would be encouraged to enrol. Evidence from other schools shows that a mix of adolescents with more mature adults is beneficial to both groups.

A description of the program is difficult without involving students, teachers, administrators and people in the community who would be participating. However, one thing is clear to me, and that is that the program is not seen as anti-school, rather it is an alternative to schooling as it now exists. In the Parkway program in Philadelphia, students use normal school facilities after school. That is, if there is a need for science labs or shops or library facilities that are available in the regular secondary school which are usually used very little in the late afternoon, then these facilities should be thought of a part of the community, and used just as we would use any government business or recreational facilities.

One of the other ideas that I mentioned to you and other members of the executive committee may be appropriate here. It was a plan for getting leaders of each of the state and private schools together for an all-day conference on the theme of a Contact Curriculum. One of the purposes of this conference might be for a special group of students to help plan a program for a school without walls. I've enclosed a report that I made of a similar conference that I helped to develop.

As you can see, the problems in Newark are quite different from the problems in Canberra, but the delimitation for the problems and the contributing factors and analysis of current practices with recommendations, are very incisive. The evaluation of the conference, particularly on pages 10 and 11, indicate that student leaders are not very much involved in the formulation of school policies. I could make some predictions about how an evaluation of student leaders in Canberra schools are involved in the formulation of their school's policies.



The other need that is shown quite clearly, is that a school provides for few of students needs beyond academic problems. One could argue philosophically about the role of schools, but I don't think that's our point. The need to initiate schooling that will support different philosophies is the premise behind Alternatives for Schooling. This kind of all-day student conference could have several purposes:

- * Planning a contact curriculum.
 - * The planning of a School Without Walls.
 - * The major purpose is to take a look at how we can come closer to bridging the gap between student needs and academic necessity in all of the schools in Canberra.
 - * How to make the schools of Canberra a more integral part of its community.
- Questions are always asked about who would teach in the School Without Walls. As I see it, the administrators and teachers would come from our regular teaching staff, just as our student body comes from the larger student body of Canberra.

However, the criteria for selection would be quite different because the purposes and activities of the School Without Walls would be quite different. I would also see many teacher assistants. I don't know if this would raise any industrial problem, but since I haven't heard about much opposition to our students and community help in the current Canberra High School Activities Day, then I assume having non-professionals in the classroom could be worked out.

Of course, these are all my own conjectures, and this should not be any one person's territory. What is remarkable to me is that since I mentioned this two weeks ago, I have had enquiries from over thirty students, teachers and administrators who are eager to put their energies into implementing such a school. I believe that the impetus ought to be carried on, and that if your group wants to become a part of the support for the idea and of the itself, then we next have to meet with New South Wales officials and make a proposal to the new ACT Authority. I believe that aiming for 1974 initiation of the school would capitalize upon the current interest and that this interest would become dissipated if the school were seen as something that might happen in the further future.

Please share this with whomever you think would be interested and I'll be looking forward to receiving your expression of interest."

About 60-70 people, including high school, college and uni students; teachers, parents and other interested people attended the meeting. Various ideas and facts emerged from the discussions.

- The structure for the ACT Education Authority does seem capable of incorporating such a school.

-The ALP education committee would probably be sympathetic if lobbied.

-Schools as a whole are middle class institutions. A school without walls should make sure it incorporates deprived social groups into its student body.

Schools do little to enable students to develop a sense of their own worth. A School Without Walls should aim at correcting this, along with developing less dogmatic, more flexible students.

A motion was put that a steering committee be elected to start investigations into the feasibility of such a school and how it would have to be constructed to operate in the ACT, so that a submission can be made to the ACT Education Authority for the setting up of a community school without walls in Canberra. Thirteen people were elected, drawing from the various groups represented at the meeting. The Committee will report to a public meeting on the 1st of August. More detailed knowledge of the situation will hopefully be thus available.

Jamie Griffin
Diane Johnson

EATING OUT with Sam Growford Sullivan's Bistro, Sullivans Creek, ANU, Canberra.

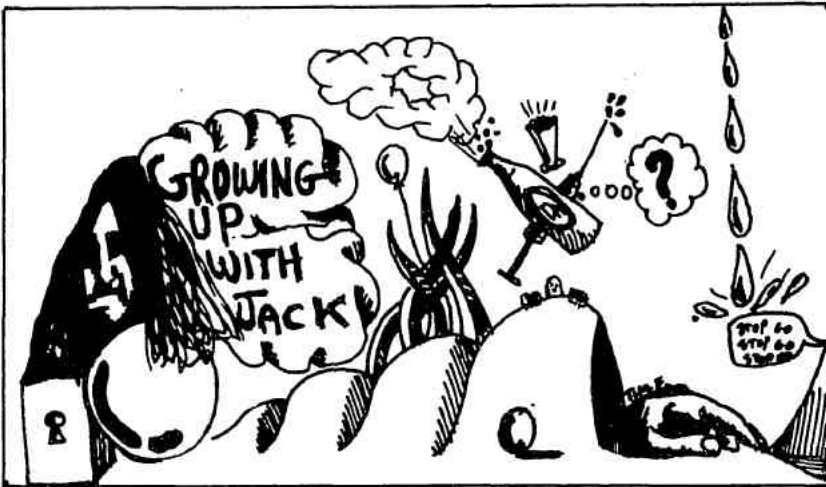
The Pink Lady and myself have now indulged in Sullivan's Bistro three times since the doors were thrown open two weeks ago to us connoisseurs of expensive food. Expensive is the operative word though! Each time we have attempted to gorge ourselves we have to empty pockets and purses in order to scrape enough money to share in the cheapest of meals.

Many of the courses are on the two dollar level or above in cost which substantially rules out the possibility of any common student daring to rub shoulders with PhD opportunists and academic aristocracy. On all three occasions, during a two week period, of my career in gluttony the prices had risen from that of the previous visit. For example, the minute steak price on the 1st, the 8th and the 12th of June was \$1.20, \$1.25 and \$1.45 respectively, (minute steak is the cheapest meal on the menu). The staff centre sells a comparable steak for \$1.25.

Our main bitch is not the quality of the food, that is above reproach. The fault of the Bistro is that it is too overtly pretentious and expensive for the grotty ANU student. It is most unreasonable for one to have to be entertained by price rises whenever one ventures out to climb the Canberra social ladder.

The original intention of utilising the present Bistro area as a grill room would have been much more in favour of the student identity and expense account.

The service is very heavy — in the form of young China and the "pommy" head waiter. We didn't particularly appreciate a bullshit rave about costing problems which were supposedly responsible for price increases, especially since these were "not going to be sorted out for three months.". This brilliant effort was followed up by a bungling explanation for the reason that I was only given a few soggy pieces of lettuce drowned in vinegar in a small bowl as my side salad. He claimed this was how "all the great restaurants served it" and the only reason I had tomato etc in



previous efforts was the fault of the apprentice chef! Solidarity of the working class.

The price of piss isn't too heavy if one discerns. Twenty five cents for a glass of beer is very reasonable in the circumstances, despite the fact it was 20c on our first visit. Beware of the 40c cans of beer though!

In any case, if you will excuse the pun, the pink lady and I are just about fed up with the place. If they do not set up a definite price policy soon we will have no recourse but to publish all variations in Woroni so that the student body can be well informed of the extent to which the Union sucks it in. No wonder Da Tooth is now often heard humming that popular tune, "You can't get me I'm a member of the Union."

And now at last, the Bistro Floor Show! Last Saturday week was apparently the day to eat at Sullivan's. Young China made a slip and slopped a plate of goodies on the lap of some wench who became rather distraught. Her escort also became agitated and popped China around the head a few times and uttered several well known Anglo-Saxon phrases, which we would not in good taste print in this column.

Well, the head waiter came over and much to his surprise was dished out his serve as well—twice to the head and once to the pubic region. Numbers built up so the aggressor-who-shall-remain-unnamed decided it was opportune to retire from the arena and amble homewards.

He hadn't finished yet though. As he made his way out some woman called him an animal so he bopped her in the head for good measure in case she had any doubts. Enough said.

And on the dope scene again.....

A young gentleman was arrested on the 12th of June for allegedly smoking cannabis and disposing of cannabis in the ANU Union Bar. Apparently Det. Const. Alan Crawford was present in the Bar on the 21st of May and witnessed these events occurring. As he saw no money change hands a selling charge was not preferred. Det. Sarg. (third class) Raymond Sweeney claims to have been to the Bar several times.

And then there was the 19 yr. old gentleman admitted to Canberra Hospital on a palfium O.D. last Thursday week. The Hospital informed the police of his condition. Next morning he was dragged into Canberra Petty Sessions convicted of the offence and sentenced to 6 months jail. His mother didn't really know what was going on, his father is in jail and apparently he had no access at any stage to a lawyer. After his conviction he was too sick to be forced to travel 60 miles to Goulburn jail and spent the next few days back in Hospital.

I doubt whether he knew what was going on, he was quite sick. Then again, how sick does one have to be to obtain and abet the said conviction.

Socialist Youth Alliance and the Socialist Labour League are getting stuck

into each other in more ways than one. Both groups sell their respective journals of political comment in Civic on a Friday night. Trouble has developed though as to who owns what choice selling position. One recent Friday night saw a delightful display of revolutionary solidarity with both sides indulging in fisticuffs, much to the amusement of the then assembled citizens.

One of the Growford Dirty Habits over the years has been to cast 1c and 2c coins into the mens urinal in the Bar. The object of this exercise is to determine how long it takes the jets to pollute their fingers. Periods stretch from 35 minutes to 7 hours before someone jines their pockets. I do not have a clue who it is but it is certainly not the cleaners. Try it some time, it works.

On the social side....

Seen at Nimbin was the lovely Doug Anthony resplendent in a brown suit. He judged the festival as a joint success between the locals and the counter culture. Accompanying Doug was his neice the beautiful Nardine Hood who wore a pink blouse and purple dress....

Visiting the ANU Chemist last Tuesday was Raymus Sweeney. The Chemist is not always at home though as the people who knocked on his door late last Monday night discovered....

Popular boy in ASIO Files at present is David Wright whose present rise to fame was his effort in pouring cups of tea for the Commonwealth Police accompanying the recent visit of the North Vietnamese delegation....

Andrew McCredie is believed to be at present working on a short story of his sex life. He says it is not very long or, thick, but one day hopes to release it in hard cover. But then is it true that he is so full of shit that he has to do up the top button on his shirt every time he goes to the toilet in case his head caves in....

Cervisia Lux Mea,



Jack Growford.

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10% Discount To Students with I.D. Cards.

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Remember, our discounts apply to ALL on campus, students and administrative staff.

Phone: 48 6887

Just a Cycling Along.

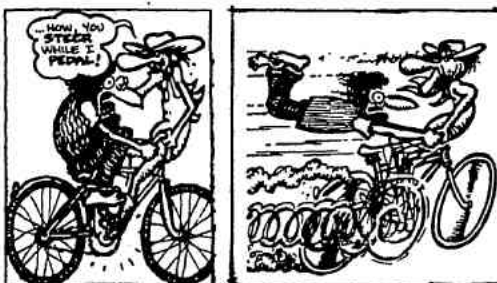
Elegy to bi-cycling

The wheels of progress are in spin. With today's plea to conserve, and recycle, one might distinguish a variety of outcomes ecologically, beneficial and enlightening.

Conservation of finite resources — fuels, space and intellectual stimuli are characteristics of a revolution (the wheels turn) back to that long lost friend — the bicycle.

Chained to their bikes, these pedal powered bipeds, turned on by the freedom and direct energy conversion that bicycling represents. They find they are happy with their free-wheeling.

We spoke briefly to one turned on cyclist. Finance and fresh air pushed him onto his bike, a 'ute' which trucks him around.



We pumped him for his inner feelings. Was he sore with society? As a young man on the go, was he being stopped by

progress? He felt that bicycling got him, where he was going with a clean conversion of energy.

It's also being seen at the seat of knowledge. Professors and heads of departments are wheeling around with environmental awareness.

Pollution in the form of vehicular vegetation kills, but pedals turn you on. To and from campus is a pleasant ride, if you are fit.

Saddled with the responsibility of sharing what we have these philanthropic friends are thankfully increasing. From dusty cellars, garages and attics emerge products of years past. With a fresh shine, and a squirt of oil thousands are remembering that muscles do exist beneath grey pin stripes.

Geared for active living and with the ability to appreciate sights, sounds and smells which are too often obscured by tinted, window wiped automobile glass; Many recycling buffs are better understanding previously unfulfilled sensory experiences.

There are, of course, aspects of the movement which test the conditioning received from years of relaxed commuting.

Armpitting yourself against the elements it is not only one's brow that is wiped.

But the truly appreciative will never tire of these problems.

The scheme to make bicycles available to all students is rocking along.

All enquiries Helen Pringle SRC Office.

FOR MARX



L. Althusser, *For Marx*, Penguin University Books, \$3.25 (rec.)

It is impossible even to summarise one of the sections in this excellent theoretical work on Marxism by the French Communist, Louis Althusser. His rich complexity must warn away the casual reader who just wants a summary of Marx's thought; and yet for anyone wanting a theoretical grasp of just some of questions and answers Marx provides, the book is vital. A sketch of the basic theory which lies in Althusser's larger works such as *Reading Capital* can be found here.

It may seem contradictory that this hardly whimsical book should be important to a class struggle involving a proletariat whose education (let alone our own) makes Althusser quite inaccessible to all but the most exceptional. However this would be to mistake the whole point of what the writer describes as "theoretical practice", and to fall into the trap of thinking that social revolution can only come about after we have all been educated into Marx. In fact, what Marx and the theoreticians who followed him were doing was expounding the reasons why a proletarian revolution was necessary, and, at the same time, opening up the continent of History for scientific study as Galileo had done for Physics. As students we are concerned with rigour of facts, evidence and the theory that constitutes their significance. As revolutionaries Lenin and Mao applied the rigour they perceived in Marx to their current situation. The proletariat lives out the exploitation in every-day life which capitalism and imperialism presses on them, and for that reason do not need Capital or Althusser to tell them what it is all about.

Althusser would have us see that his work does not run against Marxism or revolution. What it is vital to realise is that every-day life does not give us a science merely by being lived any more than the science once opened up will assert that the lived experience is not real as an experience. Oxygen did not wait for Lavoisier to discover it, nor need we read Lavoisier in order to breathe and live. The status of Althusser is analogous, but not identical. His study has exposed the rigour of Marxism, therefore he is compelled to take a class standpoint - that of the proletariat as a whole. Equally Marxism has guided revolutionaries, therefore in this sense the theory is eminently practical. The objective class character of capitalist society prevents the same kind of consensus about Marx as we have about Einstein, yet both afford deep understanding and practical discoveries.

This review can only be an introduction to the book. The articles, of which this book is a collection, assume much of the foregoing. Particularly crucial are the two on the Marxist dialectic and the essay on the 1844 Manuscripts entitled 'The Young Marx'. There is a glossary, but it won't mean much unless it is read with the text. In all, *For Marx*, demands a lot from the reader, and most

of it assumes at least some knowledge of Marx. Nevertheless, it seems far too important to overlook.

This importance is a liberation from the tendency in so many Marxist publications to have a "famous quotes" competition, as if a line from Marx, Engels, Lenin or Mao was an argument rather than a point for debate in itself. The tenor of Althusser's ideas is that Marx himself had not the new language to speak his discoveries and his critique of philosophy in. "The individual who makes himself the author of one of them (i.e. any great scientific discovery) is of necessity in the paradoxical situation of having to learn the way of saying what he is going to discover in the very way he must forget." pp. 85/6. Therefore it is the task of the Marxist to use Marx's theory for further investigations, not to treat ANY of his writings as simple Truth Revealed. This proposition is not new, but Althusser sets it on a sound theoretical base. This very base also shows up the current trend towards 'Marxology' as the bogus study it is. It is useful to have a good summary of Marx, but the endless disputation over scriptural texts, and the attempts to drag meaning out of the merest footnote, are nothing more than positivist Bibliomania. A good example of the idiocy of Marxologists is in one book where one of Karl's school essays is quoted. Worse still is the school of scribblers who write on Marx as though he were twenty different people: the prophet, the economist, the historian, the sociologist, and the workers' friend. In this light Marx appears like some blancmange which clever scholars must uncook in order to separate the true from the biased (and therefore false). What all this amounts to is an attempt to keep Marx inside the compartments of pseudo social 'science' which he laboured all his life to overthrow. In Marx we have an effective weapon, in Marxology we have something to waste time on before we join the Public Service. I believe that Althusser's book, despite any deficiencies I may have missed, gives us the theoretical freedom to think with and use Marx.

Michael Dunn.

Staff

Vol 25 No 11. 17 June 1973
Staff

Staff: David, Martin, Jamie, Di, Trevor, Debbie, John, Bronwyn and Bill

D.S.P.: A. McCredie

Printers: Maxwell Publishing Co, Sydney

AND GINGER BEER

How to make Home Style Ginger Beer

One kerosene tin (4 gallons) cold rain water. Boil 3 hours with ¼ lb of stick ginger (bruised) and put into a muslin bag. As the water boils away keep on filling up to the top where the handle goes through. Then take off the fire and add 3lb of sugar, 5 teaspoons of cream of tartar, and 3 of tartaric acid. Stir until sugar dissolves and cover with a clean cloth. At night stir in one cup of good, home made yeast and cover with a clean cloth. Strain through muslin into a big jug and pour into bottles. Cork and tie down (makes 25 bottles). Put two raisins in each bottle or else boil a handful of corn in it from the start and it will never be cloudy. Takes 3-7 days to come up.

The Plant

1 pint water.
2 teaspoons of sugar.
2 teaspoons of ginger.
juice of 1 lemon
pulp of 1 lemon.
6 sultanas.
pinch of yeast or a dash of beer.

Feed plant daily with 1 teaspoon ginger and 1 teaspoon sugar for a week to ten days.

Then tip plant into a bag with a container underneath, squeeze dry, add half of plant to bottle with 2 cups water and feed as before.

Then in a large container with the ginger plant juice add 4 cups of sugar, 4 cups of boiling water, stir well, add juice of lemon, strained, and 22 cups cold water. Bottle and cork, ready for use after 4 days.



Quick Method

Take a kerosene tin of rainwater...

1 gallon water.
1½ ozs bruised whole ginger.
1 sliced lemon.
¾lb sugar.

Boil for one hour and when almost cold add a piece of compressed yeast the size of a pea (or a pinch of dehydrated yeast). Stand for twelve hours, strain and bottle. It is ready in twenty-four hours.

We tried this method and made four bottles but on a very hot day three of them burst. We suggest you keep them in a very cool place to slow down the fermentation.

Fair Rent

Are You Being Ripped Off By Your Landlord?

With the present heavy pressure on housing in Canberra many landlords are taking advantage of the situation. Student group houses seem to be a particular target for landlords and their agents, charging students high bonds and exorbitant rents.

There is a remedy for this situation through the ACT Fair Rent legislation. This legislation provides protection for the tenant for 6 months after the fair rent decision. The first step in the process of being fair-rented is to ring John Keon (Fair Rent Officer - Dept Capital Territory 462211) and ask if your place has been fair rented and if so at what rent. If your rent is above the fair rent figure then your best practical step is to take the excess rent you have paid out of your current rental. In the likely event that your house hasn't been fair rented ask for the relevant forms to be sent out to you. Watch out for a follow up article next week. If you are interested in the wider issues of Tenant's Rights there will be a meeting in the Congregational Church Hall Northbourne Ave (opposite 2CA) on Monday June 25, at 8 pm.

Interesting.....

Brisbane: A police station will be set up on the Queensland University campus. It will be manned throughout the day by a detective sergeant.

The university's deputy vice-chancellor (Mr J.E. Ritchie) said the station was necessary due to the retirement last year of the university's security officer.

POSITIONS VACANT

Applications are invited for the positions of
(1) Bush Week Director
(2) Editor of Bush Week Rag for 1973

Applications to Richard Refshaug SRC Office.

On the morning of the 13th of July David Black died apparently from an overdose of drugs. Though not a student, David was known well by many ANU students. On behalf of David's friends around ANU, Woroni would like to say how upset they were to hear of his death.

10% Discount on Selected lines

DICK ADAMSON

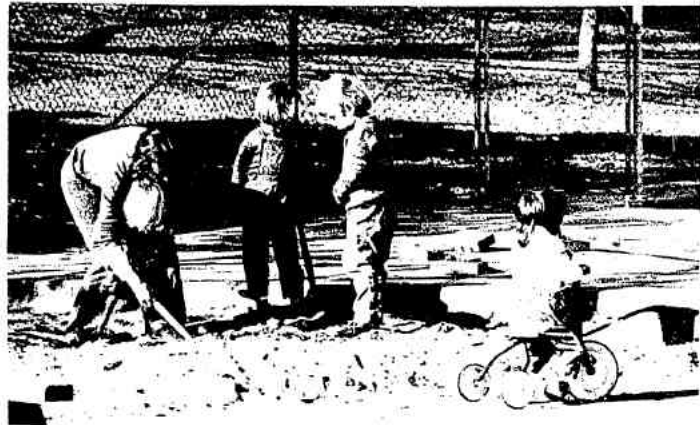
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(Next to Ampol Service Station)
Just a short walk from campus

REVLON

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Play Power?

"Instead of an American Revolutionary Party, or an armed band of Black Guerrillas, or any other such establishment stereotype, something altogether different is necessary..."

These words were quoted by Richard Neville in his book "Play Power." They come from the foreword to a book entitled "Revolution in Corporate America", and are endorsed by Neville as "The best outline of how Underground politics should work".

Earlier in the book Neville talks of media. He claims "media people enjoy work", "media has kept play alive, if not kicking". He continues, "That is why the Underground is obsessed with media in all its forms, why most of its enterprises are media enterprises ... media is armchair play". And more.

"Work is done only for fun, as a past-time, obsession, hobby or art-form ... first advantage; every monday morning is a Saturday night".

and "When underground organizations can afford to pay wages everyone usually gets the same, which isn't much, but without property or status fixations who needs money", and

"It is true that some ventures do make an unhealthy profit. Accidents can happen, but most wind falls are then wasted on some idiosyncratic community enriching private circus."

Why this pre-occupation with the fun rave "Play Power" and its raver Richard Neville, you may ask.

Well, the point is Play Power author/raver Richard Neville has just accepted a job editing a new weekly newsmagazine to be financed by millionaire and token radical (can radical and millionaire ever be complementary) Gordon (Australia Party) Barton.

Described as a paper aimed at the "counter culture" Barton hopes to pick up the "Digger/Rolling Stone" audience plus a bit more (from Go-Set and Playboy perhaps??)

Lets look a bit more closely at Mr Gordon Barton. Starting in the 50's with Ipec Transport Co., he made much loot and went on to form Ipec Insurance, and then Tjuringa Securities in 1967. The major function of Tjuringa since that time has been to "research and organize the acquisition of profitable investments for itself and Ipec Insurance". Its success has been momentous and through which Barton wheels and deals in the world of major finance. But evidence tends to suggest that Barton does not just wheel and deal simply for the financial return, but he wheels and deals for the enjoyment of pitting minds and wits with the remainder of the business community. Almost like a game of monopoly.

During this period Barton has emerged as a bit of a rebel. His business activities have had certain dramatic flair, a certain smooth style, his management techniques have encouraged enthusiasm and avidly sought efficiency. Accompanying these attitudes to business have been similar attitudes to politics. The stodginess and dreariness of the traditional Australians

political parties was something he looked on, in the same way as he would an inefficient business firm. The result was a bright, shining, efficient, absolutely unblemished AUSTRALIA Party. Accompanying it was a newspaper with a similar approach. First the Sunday Observer, which failed, then the Review which didn't. The Review was similarly modern, progressive and refreshing. It heaped shit on the old heavies and praised the new, up and coming personalities, under whom capitalism in Australia would reach heights never before dreamed of, and his progressive nationalism would be accepted by all as a policy which would regain for Australia, its place in the sun.

Now Barton is expanding his interests in media. He now wants to get involved with the youth of Australia.

The radical youth market is one that is relatively untapped by the media. Material available at the moment is either for the Go-Set, 12-16 market or for the more specialized markets, things like Ramparts, or the ecological magazines, or the surfing magazines. There is this definite gap. The attempt by Digger to fill this gap failed, not because the magazine was not of high quality, nor because the market did not exist, but because the Digger people simply did not have enough financial backing to compete in the world they tried to compete in.

Barton has the money, and the avenues to exploit the radical youth market. The appointment of Richard Neville as editor is a move which will ensure his new venture is a success. Neville, besides having a name and a reputation, has the talent to justify that reputation. His writing is of the highest quality and his editorial skills have proven very successful.

But what a cop-out for Neville. The underground revolutionary who says change can not come through establishment stereotypes is working for the biggest establishment stereotype of them all.

"Media is armchair play", "media has kept play alive", "media people enjoy work", "the underground is obsessed with media" - all Neville quotes.....

They may be true, but Neville will be presenting his Gordon Barton rag, as an Underground rag. A multi-million dollar empire will be producing a paper aimed at those who reject the world of the multi-million dollar empire. Neville has been sucked into the massive machine of exploitation that he claims he and others can reject by fun. "Media is fun" said Neville. His fun will be helping Gordon Barton make more and more millions. "It is true that some ventures do make an unhealthy profit. Accidents can happen, but most windfalls are then wasted on some idiosyncratic community enriching private circus", said Neville. The profits he helps Barton make will go nowhere near any community nor any private circus.

"When underground organizations can afford to pay wages everyone usually

gets the same ... but without property or status fixations who needs money" said Neville. When first offered the job Neville jokingly demanded \$500 per week. Though this was refused, what is his salary now? Certainly not the same as the rest of his staff.

So though Neville may enjoy playing with media, and the media may get people playing Neville will be playing for big business, and so must those his media influences. If as he asserts, "the Underground is obsessed with media", and, the underground plays along with Neville and Son of Ferret, it will be playing with its biggest enemy, and its biggest enemy is going to make sure the play doesn't get too rough. Its going to make sure the play doesn't ever break into much more than the occasional disagreement.

We're certainly not going to see Play Power, or Play going into serious battle while the Underground Press is controlled by a multi-million dollar enterprise.

David Wright.

HEAT

In Heat, Andy Warhol creates a picture of the Hollywood movie/television industry which pinpoints the self-interest of the individuals involved. Joey Davis returns to the scene of his childhood success in search of a new acting career. The film concentrates on his brief affair with an aging actress, Sally Todd, and her attempts to hold Joey's affection by using whatever influence she has on his behalf.

The obvious criticisms of the Hollywood environment are taken to represent a more general level of morality - a morality that includes the audiences which support the Hollywood system. Joe Dallesandro gives a restrained performance as the machine used to illus-

trate the interaction of the self-centred participants in the game of stardom/life. He is a hedonist and while at the end of the film he is back where he began, he is not a failure and has at least added a few more orgasms to his tally. Warhol appears to endorse Joey's attitude but does so without glamourising it.

Sylvia Miles seemed ill at ease with some of her dialogue but otherwise convincing as the has-been actress, Sally Todd, who can no longer turn the other cheek. She is a failed hedonist because she could never rely on herself, and perhaps this accounts for her resentment of Joey - he was something she could never be. Her final "Shit!" was probably the most effective piece of the whole film.

The film revolved around the stage of sex. Masturbation, fellatio, homosexuality, masochism and sadism with a bit of good old fashioned screwing thrown in for good measure. Some was amusing, some was erotic, none was offensive.

One almost expected newcomers to suck Joey off rather than shake his hand when introduced. The sex was instantaneous yet stale, enjoyable yet frightening. Warhol's ability to maintain this ambivalence, the essence of satire, was perhaps the most interesting achievement of the film. You laughed; but at whom - Warhol, the situation, or perhaps yourself.

I wondered at times whether Warhol had a small budget for the film or whether he was aiming at imprecision. The camera work was only impressive in one or two spots while the dialogue sometimes appeared to be under-rehearsed. However, these didn't finally threaten the reality of the characters or the simplicity of the action. It wasn't a brilliant film but was a welcome change from the mass produced spectacular and well worth seeing.

Tim Mackay.

Did Hamlet roll his own?



From Denmark, land of Hamlet and Elsinore and world of leather and oak and things steeped in the tradition of pleasure, comes a great roll your own tobacco. Royal Shag is a magnificent experience that no roll-your-owner should miss. Did Hamlet roll his own? Had he, it probably would have been Royal Shag.

Royal Shag...one of the Great Danes

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